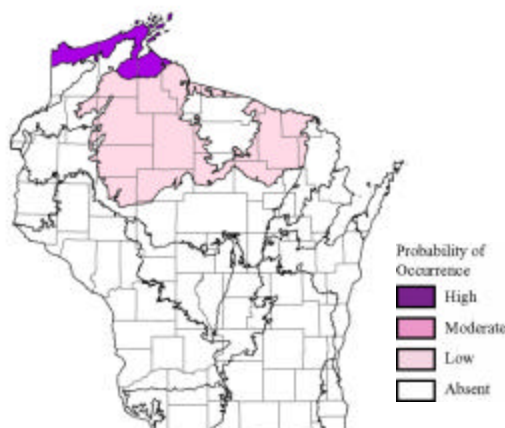


## Kiyi (*Coregonus kiyi*)

### Species Assessment Scores\*

State rarity:	4
State threats:	3
State population trend:	3
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	5
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	3
Mean Risk Score:	3.4
Area of importance:	5

\* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



### Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

### Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
North Central Forest	Lake Superior
Superior Coastal Plain	Lake Superior

### Threats and Issues

- Loss of cold deepwater areas in Lake Superior due to effects of climate change is a threat to this species, as it prefers very deep waters (100-180 m.).
- Habitat degradation in Lake Superior from a variety of causes, including contaminants and sedimentation, is a threat to this species, which is now limited in distribution to this single water body.
- Historic overfishing is among the reasons that this species was extirpated from lakes Huron, Michigan and Ontario. Though there is no current commercial fishery for this species, incidental take in other fisheries may still pose some threat to kiyis in Lake Superior.
- Competition (for food and habitat) and predation (on eggs and juveniles) from introduced exotic species such as alewife, smelt, and Pacific salmon are currently the greatest threat to this species.

### Priority Conservation Actions

- Prevention of the introduction of new exotic species and control of existing exotic species populations (e.g., sea lamprey, alewife, rainbow smelt) is needed for conservation of this species.
- Sustainable fishery regulations are needed to insure that the kiyi population in Lake Superior is not negatively impacted by commercial fisheries targeted at other species.
- More information on abundance and changes in abundance of kiyi in Lake Superior is needed to inform management for this species, along with information about contaminant loads, locations and characteristics of spawning sites, minimum viable population sizes and the degree of hybridization which may have affected the species.